

THE BOYS IN CAMP.

Letters from Harry Curley, Edgar Oberlin and Wm. Clark.

CHICKAMAUGA AND CAMP ALGER.

Cavalryman Oberlin Says that He Can Readily Understand Why the Southern are Given to Habits of Indolence—Harry Curley Expects Soon to Move.

CAMP ALGER, Va., May 26.—Experienced officers think the stay will only be a short one at Camp Alger, as there are no accommodations here and not enough room for them all to drill. The members of Company L were the recipients of a fine box of oranges from the George D. Harter Post, No. 25, G. A. R., and in behalf of the boys I tender them our sincere thanks for their remembrance of the company. The Eighth regiment has not a sick man in camp. The health of the command is exceptionally good, considering the bad weather experienced by the boys. There has been no straw brought for the boys to sleep on, and they are compelled to sleep on the ground. The boys from Massillon have built themselves a bed made out of crotches, and limbs of trees laid through the crotches and have limbs of trees thrown over them so as not to break their backs and make it feel that you was in bed. The boys are all well and are having almost as good a time as in Massillon; but you know that it is not the same as home. You have to be in your tent at 9 o'clock and all lights out, and that is the time you just commence to have a good time. There are about 20,000 in camp from all over the United States—New York, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia and District of Columbia.

It makes an awful big camp—about three times as big as Camp Bushnell, but is not as nice a place. It has been raining and has made things damp and muddy and that is not very pleasant. They had dress parade this evening and there was about ten thousand people out here from Washington. The Sixth Illinois came to grief by having one of their corporals die out of Company L; he died of typhoid fever. The Eighth Regiment, I think, will go down along the Potomac river, about fourteen miles from here, by the wagonroad and we will have to walk that distance. The weather down here is as hot as it is in July or August at Massillon.

Company M, of the Eighth regiment, left yesterday for Dunloring, to guard some government buildings. They will be gone about eight days. The government is distributing shoes to our regiment today and next week they are going to issue shirts and underclothing. It has been reported here that the Eighth regiment will go to Manila, but it has not been made official. We are under the same rules as the regular army. The bugle blows at 5 o'clock in the morning and all have to be up at roll call; then we go out for morning exercise and at 9 o'clock the bugle blows for drill and we have to drill until 10:30. We have dinner at 2 o'clock, and then drill again until 4 o'clock. We come in for supper at 5 o'clock, after which we have dress parade, this lasts until 6 o'clock and then we are done for the day. We all have to be in bed at 9 o'clock; at 9:30 all lights must be out and everything quiet. There have been no deaths in camp for a couple of days. The Eighth regiment has had good luck so far, as death has not yet visited it. We hope it will continue so.

There is one case of typhoid fever in the hospital. They have caught four Spaniards here, and are holding them prisoners as being suspicious characters. One of them was taken into Washington, D. C. for trial. At 8 a. m. they have guard mount, and take the guards out on picket about 9 a. m. They have to be on guard 24 hours, there are three reliefs, and you have to guard two hours and have four hours off. It is rumored around here that the President will be out some day this week. We have a new cook, and are commencing to have better meals already. For breakfast we had a piece of bread and a piece of meat and cup of coffee; that is the best meal we have had since we have been down here. Decoration Day there is talk of taking the regiment into Washington for a big parade.

HARRY CURLEY.

FROM CORPORAL CLARK.

CAMP ALGER, Va., May 27.—The Eighth Ohio expects to leave for Manila within ten days. The clothing and arms which are needed to complete our equipment will arrive tomorrow, and we will be placed on an efficient war footing. The Ohio boys in camp, especially those of the Eighth, are the favorites of the entire camp, and while I write the Sixth Massachusetts is parading our street and cheering the Buckeye boys.

Every precaution is taken to guard against the introduction of disease in the camp, and sanitary regulations are rigidly enforced. The hospital corps is composed of the most skilled surgeons and nurses obtainable, and the discipline maintained in this branch of the service is more exacting than in any other in the army. The boys will all be vaccinated this week, to guard against small-pox, should that disease be prevalent in any of the countries through which we may travel.

The boys of the Eighth accept the news that we will be sent to the Philippine islands with wild enthusiasm. It will be

a difficult task, doubtless, to forward news from the Philippines, but I will make every effort to keep the readers of THE INDEPENDENT informed of the movements of the Eighth.

Curley, Dulabahn, Rennie, Tobin, Leslie, Hagan and Daniels are in excellent health and spirits. Wm. A. CLARK, Corporal Co. L, 8th O. V. I.

FROM ANOTHER MASSILLON LAD.

Edgar Oberlin, who was a student in the Ohio State university, when the President issued his call for troops, and who forthwith enlisted in the cavalry, has written to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Oberlin, in this city, from Camp Thomas, Chickamauga park, under date of May 18. In part the letter says: We got our uniforms yesterday—pants with two seats, two flannel shirts, two suits of underwear, a blouse, a big-rimmed felt hat, shoes, two pairs of socks, and a pair of brown leggings. The shirts cost the government \$2.08 wholesale, so you can judge of the quality. All the rest is of the best also. We go swimming every day, instead of drilling.

It has been so blamed hot here, above 95 all the time, that it takes all the ambition out of a fellow. I can easily see why southern people are so lazy, and why they did not want to give up their slaves. I am not bothered so much by the heat as some of the other boys, they suffer pretty badly. I am almost as black as a negro from tan, I have not yet got sunburned. All the rest, with a few exceptions, are pricking the skin off themselves. They established a canteen here yesterday. A canteen is a place where they sell beer. It is run on military principles; the profits are divided equally among the eight troops. Soldiers from all around go there and pack the place full.

We are having hard tack to eat now. I like it better than bread. They are not the regular hard tack, being about like five-cent soda crackers. This morning the first lieutenant had five of us carrying big posts to build a picket line, and after carrying three big ones he took us down to the canteen to get us each a drink. You get six for a quarter, and when I told him I would take an orange, as I did not drink, he got kind of hot about it as that way it cost him thirty cents.

EDGAR G. OBERLIN, Troop D, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

ON BOARD THE IOWA.

A Massillon Boy is one of the Gunners on the Big Ship.

The great battleship Iowa, with "Fighting Bob" Evans as her captain, seems to be an especial favorite with the American people, and Massillon people have a right to take an unusual interest in the big ship, for a Massillon boy is a gunner on board of her. For twenty-three years has Henry Fals, born and bred here, served continuously in Uncle Sam's navy, during which time he has been with the stars and stripes in all parts of the world. It was his good fortune to serve on a ship, some years ago, in which the lieutenant commander was also a Massillon boy, and it was largely through this circumstance that the common seaman was promoted to the responsible position he now holds—the highest an enlisted man can attain in the navy. The lieutenant commander is now Captain William M. Folger, of the New Orleans, one of the finest cruisers in the navy. On learning that Seaman Fals was a townsman of his, and further, that he was worthy, Captain Folger used his influence in his behalf, with the result that his promotion was rapid. In a letter written to his brother in this city, Joseph Fals, dated April 23, Gunner Fals said: "I am writing this letter on the breech of one of Billy McKinley's peacemakers, and if I ever get a chance to sight over it at a Spaniard, you can bet that Spaniard will get hurt."

Mr. Fals' friends hear from him but rarely, and are now waiting for a letter with more than ordinary anxiety. In his last letter he said they expected the Iowa would get her full share of fighting, if the war continued, and spoke of the possibility of the friends at home never hearing from him again.

A NEW STONE QUARRY.

Massillon and Wheeling Capital to Open One at Warwick.

H. W. Loeffler and Edward Ruch, of Massillon, and George Lemmon, of Wheeling, W. Va., have leased the Stoolmiller farm near Warwick, and will proceed at once to open a large stone quarry. They have purchased the paraphernalia used in the old Vogt quarry, north of this city, which will be removed at once. The new quarry will be connected by a switch with the C. & A. C. railway, and the location is convenient to Massillon, Barberton and Akron and less than a mile from the sand mill now owned and operated by Messrs. Loeffler and Ruch. The stone is white and of a superior quality, Mr. Loeffler said this morning, and suitable for all building purposes, and eventually the quarry will be one of the best in the state.

MRS. M. E. GRIB,

Of Canton, O., Recommends Wright's Colic Capsules.

March 10, 1898.

THE WRIGHT MEDICAL CO., GENTS—I have purchased a box of WRIGHT'S COLIC CAPSULES from E. L. Jensen, druggist, Canton, O., and used them for indigestion and constipation. I was all run down and had that tired feeling. They have given me wonderful relief. I have gained seven pounds in a few weeks, and I would not be without WRIGHT'S COLIC CAPSULES.

Yours truly,

Mrs. M. E. Grib,

Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1.00 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Medical Co., Columbus, Ohio, for trial size, free.

THE HOSPITAL GROUNDS

Some Interesting Facts About the New Sewerage System.

THE MAIN DRIVE IS FINISHED.

The Visitors at the Institution Becoming More and More Numerous The Gardens Already Yielding Vegetables—Ready for Inmates on August 1.

If it were not for the work that comes under the supervision of H. Haerlin, jr., the landscape engineer, there would not be much doing at the state hospital grounds these days. It will not be long, however, until things take a turn, and the erection of many new buildings, for which contracts are soon to be let, will provide employment for a large number of men.

Mr. Haerlin now has a force of sixty-six employees at work beautifying the grounds and laying the sewer. The sewerage system, to the average man upon a superficial investigation, would seem a most complicated and bewildering affair, and while there is really much about it that can only be made clear by a man like Mr. Haerlin, there is nothing that is beyond the comprehension of the ordinary person. The system is that of Snow & Barber, and in superintending its construction Mr. Haerlin is assisted by Inspector Bradberry, who represents the firm.

There are about two and one-half miles of pipe, the main sewer beginning at the laundry building. Ten-inch pipes are used, and are laid from twenty-four to twenty-six feet under the surface. The main sewer receives many smaller lines from the infirmary, the hospital, the office and the other buildings. It follows a northwesterly course, and at a distance of 1,200 feet from the laundry reaches the reservoir.

This is so constructed that it automatically empties itself twice a day, and the refuse is carried on to the filter beds, not far distant. Four of these beds are now being constructed, although later there are to be sixteen. They will be used in regular order, one every day. By the process of filtration that will here be in use, the sewage that is brought upon these beds will totally disappear, and the water as it will be discharged from them and carried on the ravine near by will be absolutely chemically pure. The filtrate must pass through one foot of coarse gravel at the bottom, three feet of finer gravel in the middle, and ten inches of fragments of stones not exceeding three millimeters in size.

The main drive is the only part of Mr. Haerlin's other work completed. His time is so much occupied with the sewer that he can do but little else, but by August the sewer will be completed and then he can give his attention to the laying out of the drives, walks and gardens. The main drive is lined on either side by American elms and hard maples, and is excellently graded and graveled. It gives one an idea of what the place will look like when Mr. Haerlin is through with it. The number of visitors at the grounds increases with the fine weather, and on Sunday especially there is a constant stream of people pouring in and out of the gates. Dr. Richardson, the superintendent, visits the grounds every day.

Forty-five acres of the property are planted in vegetables and small fruits, sixteen acres alone being in potatoes. Radishes are now in excellent condition, and the yield is more than sufficient to supply the tables of persons connected with the institution. Inmates will begin to arrive about August 1, and many of them will be put to work in the gardens, as plenty of outdoor exercise is essential to those mentally ill as to persons afflicted physically.

AUTHORIZED IMPROVEMENTS.

Officials of the Bell Telephone Company Visit Massillon.

Assistant Superintendent V. D. Green, of the Central Union (Bell) Telephone Company, and H. Krum, chief of the company's corps of engineers, have been in the city for several days, and assisted by the local manager, S. A. Stalcup, have given the Massillon system a general inspection. A number of improvements were authorized, which will require an expenditure of several thousand dollars on the part of the company and which provide cables for a number of the streets, including Erie, Cherry and Akron. The toll lines previously referred to in THE INDEPENDENT will also be constructed without delay.

SUIT FOR PARTITION.

A. Hershey Bowman, of Massillon, Begins an Action in Court.

CANTON, May 27.—A. Hershey Bowman, whose farm lies just west of Massillon, has begun an action against Mary E. Pocock, of Walnut, Ind.; John A. Bowman, Chicago; S. T. Bowman, Seneca, Ill.; C. H. Bowman, Plymouth, Ind.; Ida D. Jones and Francis Bowman, St. Cloud, Minn., and C. C. Grove, Los Angeles, Cal. The papers were filed by Lawyers Eggert & McLaughlin, Thursday morning. Mr. Bowman asks for the partition of 105 acres of land, valued at about \$8,000 lying northwest of Massillon, in which he has an interest. He wants the property sold, and his share paid him.

Mothers lose their dread of "that terrible second summer" when they have Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in the house. Nature's specific for bowel complaints of every sort.

Schley is at Santiago.

Twelve Warships Blockading the Entrance to the Harbor.

SPANIARDS NOT HEARD FROM.

Dewey's Squadron is Reported Short of Supplies and Ammunition—The Spanish Reserve Fleet is Ready to Put to Sea—Correspondents are now Free.

Schley is at Santiago.

KEY WEST, May 28.—[By Associated Press]—Within a few days the exact condition of affairs at Santiago will be known. Commodore Schley remained at Cienfuegos, thinking that the Spanish fleet might be there, but dispatches brought by the dispatch boat Hawk informed him that Admiral Cervera was at Santiago. After taking on coal from the collier Merrimac, the squadron set sail for Santiago, arriving off the harbor early Wednesday morning. After his experience at Cienfuegos, Commodore Schley will not report the Spaniards bottled up until he knows he has them secure. The defenses at Santiago are not considered formidable. The only thing the naval officers fear are the mines in the channel.

No Official News From Schley.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—1:30 p. m.—[By Associated Press]—Secretary Long reports that he has received no information today from either the United States or Spanish fleets. Admiral Dewey reports the illness of Captain Gridley, of the Olympia, and two other officers, who have been invalidated and will be sent home. No confirmation of the report that the Baltimore was disabled.

A Big Fleet Guarding the Harbor.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 23.—[By Associated Press]—The United States cruiser Harvard arrived here today from Schley's fleet, with the news that twelve American warships were guarding the entrance to the harbor at Santiago. The Harvard had dispatches for the navy department.

An Important Victory "Rumored."

CAPE HAYTIE, May 28.—[By Associated Press]—A rumor of an important victory by the American fleet reached here this morning, but no confirmation can be obtained, although the cable from here to Santiago is open, and the lack of news creates wonder. Reports from Schley's fleet are anxiously looked for by way of Mole St. Nicholas. It is not believed here that Admiral Cervera's fleet is bottled up in the harbor of Santiago.

Hurry Up Supplies for Dewey.

HONGKONG, May 28.—[By Associated Press]—The dispatch boat which arrived here from Manila, last night, reports that the American fleet is short of provisions and ammunition.

Captain Gridley Visits Hongkong.

HONGKONG, May 28.—[By Associated Press]—The United States gunboat Zafire, with Captain Gridley, of the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, arrived here at midnight from Manila. The situation at Manila is unchanged. The insurgents are quiet. Beef costs \$2.50 per pound at Manila. The report that the commander of the Spanish gunboat Callao was tried by court martial and shot for not firing on the American ship which captured the Callao is untrue.

Ready to Put to Sea.

MADRID, May 28.—[By Associated Press]—It is officially announced that the reserve squadron, under command of Admiral Camara, has left Cadiz. The fleet will maneuver in the open sea for several days, and will then sail as the government may order, either to Cuba, the United States or the Philippines. The fleet consists of from ten to twelve vessels.

The Correspondents are Free.

KEY WEST, May 28.—[By Associated Press]—The United States gunboat Woodbury arrived in port this morning, bringing Hayden Jones and Charles Thrall, the American newspaper correspondents for whose safety so much anxiety was felt. They were exchanged for two Spanish officers and two private soldiers.

Have Been Offered to the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—[By Associated Press]—The latest advices from Honolulu confirm the report that the Hawaiian islands would be offered to the United States. The Hawaiian Star of May 19 published the following: "There is no doubt whatever that the Hawaiian government has made a distinct tender of the islands to the executive of the United States. The Star is in a position to state that a letter has been written, and that a reply to it is being awaited here. This reply will probably reach Honolulu by the next mail. It is impossible to get the exact text of the letter, and the island executive does not feel that it is diplomatic courtesy that the letter should be given to the public here before the United States government can reply. The fact that the transports are coming here and that the island will be used as a base of supplies for the Manila squadron, makes a large number of people think that the offer will be accepted."

CANTON AND COUNTY.

Important Happenings in and About the Court House.

"DUTCH FRANK" ON TRIAL TODAY.

Charged with Burglary and Suspected of Robbing the Massillon Postoffice—A Kit of Tools with Him—Dale and Miller Convicted of Cutting.

CANTON, May 27.—Frank Doe, or "Dutch Frank," who was indicted for burglary is being tried today. Doe is being defended by Lawyer A. M. McCarty. He was arrested with "Chub" Piero of Canton, on suspicion of having been implicated in the Massillon post-office robbery, and when apprehended had a kit of burglar tools in his possession. Thomas Dale and Franklin Miller were convicted of cutting with intent to wound. Sentences will probably be imposed on Monday morning. Jennie Connor has applied for a divorce from Frank Connor, charging habitual drunkenness, gross neglect and extreme cruelty. Mr. and Mrs. Connor were married in Akron in January, 1888.

Common pleas court will be conducted in both rooms next week. Twelve cases have been assigned to Judge McCarty for trial and nineteen to Judge Taylor. The latter assignment includes the Massillon cases of Conrad, Dangler & Brown vs. Pahlau and Borden vs. Ricks and others.

John Bialy has sued the J. H. McLain Company to recover \$382.80. Mr. Bialy claims to have purchased a hot water heater for \$150 from the defendant company, which was warranted to furnish the heat necessary. It is alleged that the heater did not do so represented and Mr. Bialy spent \$232.80 in an effort to improve it. He has petitioned for the entire amount.

Inventory and appraisement have been filed in the estate of Susan Fisher, of Massillon. A final account has been filed in the guardianship of John Miller and others, of Massillon. Charles V. Hamersmith has been appointed trustee in the estate of Richard Donald, of Lawrence township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to John L. Smith and Orpha Albright, of Massillon, and Jacob Weygandt and Sarah Texter, of Canton.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL.

Programme of an Entertainment to be Given Next Thursday.

Following is the programme of an entertainment to be given at the Presbyterian chapel next Wednesday evening, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of that church.

PART I.
Merry Music Making..... F. Kucken
Amphion Glee Club.
(a) Here In Cool Grotto..... Part of Mornington
(b) In Summer's Cool Shade..... S. Arnold
Mixed Chorus
Solo..... A Welcome..... Denza
Miss Jessie Russell
Trio..... Ye Shepherds, Tell Us..... Mazzinghi
Messrs. Brown, Simpson and Johns.
The Chough and Crow..... Bishop
Mixed Chorus
Cornet Duet (Polka) Short and Sweet..... Short
Messrs. Eisenbreis
PART II.
Calm Sea..... Rubenstein
Amphion Glee Club
Recitation..... Last Christmas was a Year Ago
Mrs. D. S. Gardner.
Solo..... Amalia..... Millard
Miss McBride
(Accompanied by Mr. E. McBride)
Belonged..... Sullivan
Amphion Glee Club
Violin Duet..... Op. 57, Moderato Adagio
De Beriot
Messrs. H. and E. Howald.
From Oberon..... Stevens
Chorus
America..... My Country 'Tis of Thee
(The entire audience will join in singing.)

A WIFE BEATER CAUGHT.

John Viehmann was arrested by Officer Wissmar last night, at the request of Marshal Reed, of Canton. Early in the evening Viehmann brutally assaulted his wife, and it was thought for a time that she was fatally injured, but she has rallied and will recover. Viehmann is employed at the Duerber works and boards at the Melbourne Hotel in Canton, and Mrs. Viehmann, from whom he separated some time ago, resides in West Eighth street. Viehmann is insanely jealous of his wife, and Friday, after seeing her on the street with two men, forced an entrance into her apartments and cruelly beat her about the head. Viehmann was taken to Canton this morning.

A Cheap Farm and a Good One.

Do you want a good farm where you can work outdoors in your shirt sleeves for ten months in the year, and where your stock can forage for itself all the year round? If so, write to P. Sid Jones, Passenger Agent, Birmingham, Ala., or Dr. R. B. Crawford, Traveling Passenger Agent, 6 Rookery Building, Chicago, Ill. Do you want to go down and look at some of the garden spots of this country? The Louisville & Nashville Railroad provides the way and the opportunity on the first and third Tuesday of every month, with excursions at only two dollars over one fare for round trip tickets. Write C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

Do you want to read about them before you go? Then send ten cents in silver or postage stamps for a copy of "Garden Spots" to Mr. Atmore.

Can't be perfect health without pure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood. Tones and invigorates the whole system.

Wright's Colic Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. No at druggists.

Unless Andree has perished there is a slight chance that Walter Wellman may find him in Franz Josef Land. Mr. Wellman expects to start for the North next month, and so thorough are his plans for reaching the pole that even Dr. Nansen, who rarely praises other explorers, says that he would not be surprised if Mr. Wellman reached the goal.

The merging of the Military and Harmonia bands into one organization is an evidence of a desire on the part of all concerned to set aside individual considerations in order to secure the best possible musical results. With Oscar Puegner wielding the baton, and the combined membership working with all the zeal which distinguished their efforts singly, Massillon will have a Military band of which she may well be proud.

That the queen of Spain has few friends in the land of the Dons is one of the surest proofs that she is at heart a well meaning, conscientious woman whose actions, far from being the outcome of cupidity or selfishness, have been inspired only by a high sense of duty and responsibility. If, on the contrary, she had shown herself to be both weak and treacherous, she would doubtless have a large and enthusiastic following.

With a return of natural conditions—low hanging clouds and prospects of another deluge—it is somewhat interesting to look over our misery in the face and know just how few clear days have fallen to our lot since the beginning of spring. Authorities assert that there is nothing in weather bureau records to compare with the long succession of cloudy and rainy days we have had since the first of March, there having been in that time just sixteen clear days in eighty-seven.

Now that confirmatory advices from Commodore Schley about the presence of the enemy's ships at Santiago have been received, there should be little time lost in carrying out the plans for capturing or destroying Cervera's fleet, in order that Schley's ships may be free to operate elsewhere. Cervera's chances of escape are small, but it is not beyond the bounds of possibility for him to run out under cover of darkness. Another consideration is the opportunity offered the Cadiz squadron to go to his relief, and thus catch Schley between two strong formations. The best thing to do, in the opinion of naval authorities, is to end this uncertainty at once.

With the certainty that Cervera has not left Santiago, there arises the question as to why he allowed himself to be caught in a trap, for, according to the best views obtainable, he has no chance of escaping. The opinion is almost general that at least one of his armored cruisers was in such condition when the fleet arrived there that she could not be repaired in time to depart before the American fleet appeared. This theory coincides with the information which came to the navy department some days ago that two of Cervera's ships had "gone lame," an extremely likely condition on such a long voyage as that of the Cape Verde fleet. It is stated that there was plenty of coal at Santiago, and the armored cruisers have had ample opportunity to fill their bunkers since last Thursday. It is therefore probable that lack of repairing facilities and not lack of coal forced the Spanish Admiral to remain.

Now that Cervera's fleet is safely bottled up in the harbor of Santiago, conjecture arises as to whether Admiral Sampson will take the slow but sure means of compelling submission by blockading Santiago against supply vessels, or whether he will take his vessels into the harbor and force the enemy to give battle just as Dewey did at Manila. The difficulties attending the latter course would be much greater than those faced by the Asiatic squadron. For 300 yards the entrance to Santiago harbor is extremely narrow, and is protected by strong forts, and after these had been reduced, Sampson would have to countermine the harbor entrance. The American admiral, however, has the reputation of being a cool, clear-headed, daring officer, who is fearless enough to take his ships through the narrow channel into the bay of Santiago, and it is generally believed that he will waste no time in forcing Cervera from his hiding place.

The Cadiz reserve squadron, to which little attention was paid before the receipt of news that Cervera was at Santiago, has now become an important factor in the consideration of the strategists. There is a chance that this strong formation may attempt to succor Cervera or proceed to West Indies or Amer-

ican waters for other purposes, and in view of the possible harm which may result from ignoring the Cadiz fleet entirely, the navy department seems to be impressed with the advisability of removing Cervera as a factor as soon as possible. Many officers maintain that it will be poor policy while the Cadiz squadron remains intact to minimize the effective strength of the United States by keeping a force of armor clads off Santiago. That such a plan would be attended by great risks nobody doubts; but it may be preferable to the slow process of starving out the enemy while a second Spanish squadron roams the sea. Admiral Sampson's views on this subject will be awaited with interest.

The lesson learned at San Juan that guns on shipboard could not be elevated sufficiently to do effective work against fortifications situated on high hills, has shown the government that a land attack on the Spanish warships at Santiago, may prove more effective than an attack from the sea by Schley's vessels. Santiago is described as being surrounded by high hills, and with siege guns mounted on these hills the United States troops could make it very uncomfortable for the enemy's craft in the water below. Cervera would be unable to train his high power rifles on the bluffs occupied by the American forces, and would probably be obliged to desert his armor clads and destroyers to prevent a useless waste of life, or else attempt to run out of the harbor and chance it with the squadron under Schley. Cervera's four armored cruisers might be captured in fairly good condition if the programme in the course of arrangement is successfully carried out.

The monthly summary of finance and commerce, just issued by the bureau of statistics of the treasury department, gives much information concerning the commerce of the Philippine islands, which is of especial interest just at this time. The report shows that the exports of Spain to the islands have increased from \$890,038 in 1887, to \$7,972,583 in 1892. Her chief exports to the Philippines were cotton fabrics, which alone amounted to about two-thirds in value of her total exports to those islands, the remainder being made up of leather and its manufactures, paper, preserved foods, wine, flour, iron and steel, machinery and numerous other articles of less importance. Of her imports from the Philippines, over two-thirds were tobacco, the remainder sugar, fax seed, coffee, cocoa, fruits, etc. The commerce of the United States with the Philippines is also presented in a special table showing imports from those islands ranging from \$9,159,857 in 1883, to \$4,383,740 in 1892, the most important of these being manila and sugar. The exports of the United States to the Philippines ranged from \$154,378 in 1893, to \$94,597 in 1897, including mineral oils, breadstuffs cotton goods, chemicals, manufactures of iron and steel and other articles.

YANKEE DOODLE.

There is one among the songs of our nation which we are not singing much just now, and that is the song which is perhaps more widely known than any other in the United States, and which, if it only had some merit as poetry, instead of being mere doggerel, would undoubtedly be entitled to be considered our national air. "Yankee Doodle," says a recent history of the songs of our nation, "is a very old song which has undergone many changes and is claimed by several nations. It is said that many, many years ago, the Dutch laborers used to sing to the same air words that began 'Yankee Doodle.' A form of the same song was used to ridicule Cromwell, the English protector. Its first appearance in this country was in June, 1755, when the men under Braddock, the English general, sang it in still another form." Our song beginning: "Yankee Doodle came to town riding on a pony. Stuck a feather in his cap and called it macaroni!" is the one that was used to ridicule Cromwell, and the expression, "Stuck a feather in his cap and called it macaroni," was, in the old English song, a phrase used to ridicule Cromwell's feather, which was said to resemble a piece of macaroni.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, smarting, swollen, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes feel easy. It's a certain cure for callous, sweating, hot, tired and aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail 25 cents in stamps. Trial package free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

'Tisn't safe to be a day without Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house. Never can tell what moment an accident is going to happen.

While the War Lasts,

All who walk, march or stand, should shake into their shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures tired, swollen, aching, sore feet, and makes tight or new shoes easy. It absorbs moisture, and prevents chafing, hot, smarting, blistered, sweating feet. All the regular army troops and navy men use it. Volunteers in a hot climate can't exist in comfort without it. Allen's Foot-Ease is sold by all druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Samples sent free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Wright's Celery Tea, regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache. 25c at all druggists.

A DECREASE OF \$9,313.

Assessor Peter Schneider, of the Fourth Ward, Reports.

NO RAILWAY PROPERTY ASSESSED.

This is Mainly Responsible for the Difference Between the Figures this Year and Last—The Board of Equalization Will Make an Investigation.

Peter Schneider, of the fourth ward, is the first assessor of the city to make his report. It is now in the hands of the board of equalization. The totals are as follows:

Eighty-six horses, value \$2,760; 25 cattle, \$530; 3 mules, \$70; 72 carriages, \$2,070; personal property, not including horses, cattle, mules, asses, sheep, hogs, carriages and watches, \$8,618; 36 watches, \$812; 58 pianos and organs, \$3,430; average value of property appertaining to merchandise, \$1,525; raw material and manufactured articles as listed by manufacturers, \$420; value of all money-subject to draft, \$10,675; value of all credits after deducting bona fide debts, \$1,200; amount of all moneys invested in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies or otherwise, \$4,000; total value of all personal property except per capita on dogs, \$37,112; number of dogs, 36.

The total value of property last year was \$45,425, just \$9,313 in excess of this year. About \$5,000 of this difference can be accounted for by the fact that street railway property in the fourth ward was not assessed this year, in accordance with the auditor's order. It is the claim of the latter that tax on this property must be paid to Canton. The board of equalization has different views on the subject, however, and the matter will be thoroughly investigated before the city will relinquish its claim to this money. In addition to this, Mr. Bast has now invested \$1,300 in a livery stable that is situated in the third ward. Last year this money was in the fourth ward. Three new houses have been erected during the year, the total value of which is \$1,400.

NOT A STRATEGY BOARD.

Secretary Long Gives Some Interesting Information.

Secretary Long has expressed himself freely regarding that much criticised body of officers, the naval strategy board. The attention of Mr. Long was called to a statement in the London Times that it would be wise to leave the direction of operations to naval commanders instead of to a board in Washington. "That shows how little the writer knew on the subject," he said. "That is, exactly what we are doing—leaving the conduct of operations to commanding officers. The freedom of action given to the commanders of squadrons, was shown in the orders to Admiral Dewey, which have been published. He was allowed to make his own plans. A similar case is that of the movement against Porto Rico by Admiral Sampson. He was allowed to carry out ideas of his own in attacking San Juan."

Mr. Long explained that the term strategy board was erroneous. The name of this advisory body, he said, was the war board. It does not undertake to arrange out and dried programmes for naval commanders to follow, for the department realizes that an officer on the ground is much better fitted to do his work well without being hampered by advice from others not on the ground.

The war board is not a formal body. It has no set rules and regulations, and is not composed of a certain number of men. Its members are officers in whose judgment and ability the secretary of the navy has confidence, and they act merely as advisers. The principal function of the board is to collect information about the enemy and furnish it to the commanders of American squadrons or single vessels.

The secretary of the navy is not bound by its advice, and there has never been any intention to have the board determine what Admiral Sampson, for example, should do in certain cases. The board has means of securing information, not accessible to squadron commanders, and it considers all the data and news it receives and transmits them in compact form to the officer or officers to whom they will be valuable.

THE EIGHTH AT CAMP ALGER.

It Has Been Assigned to the First Division Second Army Corps.

The correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch says: General Graham today put the following regiments in the First division of the Second Army Corps: First New Jersey, Seventh Ohio, Sixty-fifth New York, Sixth Illinois, Sixth Massachusetts, Eighth Ohio, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, Twelfth Pennsylvania and Eighth Pennsylvania. Brigadier General Francis L. Guenther has been assigned to the command. The Eighth Ohio, Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois, which lie side by side in camp, compose the Second brigade, commanded by Colonel D. J. Foster, of the Sixth Illinois. The officers of the Eighth Ohio tonight paid their respects to Major General Graham. The Eighth is doing very hard work and is rapidly becoming seasoned. The band of this regiment is the admiration of the camp, in which most of the commands have only fife and drum corps. The President has been sending out inquiries about his visit, and it has been decided to postpone it until the regiments assigned here are on the ground, when a grand review will be had.

Only one remedy in the world that will at once stop itching of the skin in any part of the body: Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50c.

THE BANDS CONSOLIDATE.

All Arrangements Made at a Wednesday Evening Meeting.

The Military and Harmonia bands are now one. The new organization will appear on Memorial Day, thirty strong. Oscar Puegner will be its director. It will be known as the Military band. All this was decided Wednesday evening, when Manager Watters, Frank Poe and Joseph Ess, of the Military band, met Manager Eisenbrei, William Vogt and John Seiler, of the Harmonia band. The committees were determined that final action should be taken, and each manifested a disposition to be fair, and was ready to make concession for concession. The Harmonia people agreed to take the name of the Military band on condition that Mr. Puegner be retained as director. There was great rejoicing about town when the news became known this morning, and everybody joins in congratulating the two bands upon their wise action. All the present members of the two bodies will be retained.

ENSIGN BAGLEY COUNCIL.

Instituted in Massillon with Great Ceremony Wednesday.

INITIATION, BANQUET, SPEECHES.

State and National Officers and Representatives of the Junior Order of American Mechanics' Councils of Neighboring Towns Were Among the Guests.

Ensign Bagley Council, No. 123, of the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics, was instituted in Massillon Wednesday evening, by State Councillor Tinkler, of Canton. The ceremonies were held in the lodge room of the Knights of Pythias, in South Erie street. About 200 were present altogether, including the officers of the councils of Canton, Dalton, North Lawrence and Canal Fulton, who had come by special invitation. J. G. A. Richter, of Canton, past national councillor, was among the guests.

After the institution of the council, the initiatory team of Lincoln Council was given charge of matters, and later came the banquet, served by Mrs. Thompson. Harry W. Elsass was the toastmaster of the evening. George B. Eggert was the first speaker, responding to the toast, "Why I am a Junior." Other brief addresses were made by A. J. Kittinger, of Canal Fulton; R. A. Pollock, of North Lawrence; J. E. Johns, Fred. Justus, Charles Rudy and others, of Massillon. The Canton guests were obliged to leave considerably before the festivities were at an end, as they had made no special arrangements for their return. A number of them were to have made speeches, and their early departure occasioned much regret.

Of the thirty-five members of the new council, thirty-four were present. Officers were elected as follows: Charles A. Rose, junior past councillor; J. E. Johns, councillor; Fred. Justus, vice councillor; Charles Oatman, recording secretary; Nicholas Peacock, assistant recording secretary; C. R. Mills, financial secretary; C. Manly, treasurer; Arthur Sailer, warden; Ranals Hardgrove, conductor; Paul Smith, inside sentinel; W. Yenner, outside sentinel; Per Lee Howald, chaplain; Frank Siffert, Arthur Hawk and Robert Hess, trustees.

TWO MAMMOTH BRIDGES.

Contracts for Their Construction Secured by the Massillon Company.

The Massillon Bridge Company has just secured the contract for a mammoth bridge to be constructed for the western system of the Pennsylvania Railway Company. The plate girders for the bridge will be 105 feet in length and will weigh 60,000 pounds each. The total weight of the bridge will be about 150,000 pounds. The Massillon company had many competitors for this contract, including the largest firms in the United States.

Another contract was secured by the company's agent, M. E. Bissell, for the construction of a 150 foot truss bridge at Newark. The contracting price was \$15,300.

The company's business has revived greatly during the past few weeks and bids have been submitted for other large contracts which the company is confident of securing. About one hundred men are now employed at the works and the number will soon be increased to one hundred and seventy-five.

WEST BROOKFIELD ACCIDENTS.

A Little Girl and a Miner Seriously Injured.

WEST BROOKFIELD, May 26—Madeleine, the 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Greeter, was run over by the carriage of John Howells, of East Greenville, who drove through the village last evening, and it is feared that her injuries will result fatally.

A young man named Schwartz, employed at the Howells mine, had an arm broken and was otherwise injured Thursday morning while firing a shot to bring down coal.

The Omaha Exposition of 1898

Beats the Centennial Exposition which occurred in Philadelphia in 1876 away out of sight and is next to the World's Fair at Chicago in importance to the whole country. All of the states in the Trans-Mississippi region are interested, and our Eastern friends will enjoy a visit to Omaha during the continuance of the Exposition, from June to October, inclusive.

Buy your excursion tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R'y. An illustrated folder descriptive of the Exposition will be sent you on receipt of 2-cent stamp for postage. Address Wm. Kelly, Jr., Traveling Passenger Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

NOT A FAIR GAME.

"If you little fellows are not careful you will be caught some day." This is what an old bird said as he sat on the fence, one morning in June. The "little fellows" listened a moment and then they rushed off to their play in the fields. The sky was clear and blue, and they could see any dangerous creature that might appear, while it was yet a long way off. They would have plenty of time to scurry away, to get home before it could catch them, or, at least, to hide deep in the bushes till it had gone.

"It's a queer world," said one very small chap. "What with telegraph wires hung up in the most unexpected places, and the railroad with all the noise and smoke, and those terrible hawks, it does seem as if we could not have a minute's peace. It's 'look out there,' or 'run away from this,' or 'fly away from that,' all the time."

"Oh! I'm not afraid," said one youngster. "I did run into a telegraph wire the first day it was put up, but now I dodge them all."

"I never can abide the trains," said a small Miss, in speckled gray. "I know they do no harm, but they frighten me just the same, and I always fly away."

"I can stand nearly everything but the hawks," said one of the older ones in the party. "They all agreed nobody could abide hawks. If it were not for the fact that they could run and hide when the hawks appeared, life would not be worth living."

High in the air, wheeling slowly, round and round in great circles, was a hawk looking sharply down on the country, spread out like a map beneath him. He could see the fields, the woods, the brooks and ponds, the roads, and the railway. There were chickens down in the farm yards. He must move slowly and cautiously so as not to attract attention and alarm the cock and hens. If he was careful, perhaps he could have spring chicken for breakfast. Suddenly he dropped, like a stone, out of the sky right into a farm yard. Ah! They saw him and ran, and—oh!—there was a man with a gun! The hawk turned and darted into the air, while a shower of shot whistled after him.

How vexatious! No chicken this time. The sun was now more than an hour high and he had eaten nothing since the afternoon before, when he had caught a sparrow in a wheat field. He circled round and round, keeping a sharp lookout for a breakfast. Ah! here was just the thing—a whole flock of little birds holding a meeting in a field next to the railroad.

He steered off to one side and then made a bold dart right in among them. Away they flew in every direction and in a moment were jerking at him from the bushes. He sprang up into the air and sailed round and round, very hungry and in a discontented frame of mind.

The meeting of the little fellows resumed its session, and one small speaker made a brave speech about not caring for anything. He could get out of the way at any time. He was not the one to be afraid of.

Just then a train rushed by on the railroad and the meeting adjourned in a hurry. The speaker tumbled from the fence-rail and the audience scampered off quite demoralized by fright. "Ha! ha!" remarked the hawk. "That gives me an idea! I'll have regular breakfasts after this."

He looked up and down the railroad for miles in each direction and saw a train coming. He flew that way and soon met it tearing along with a great uproar and much smoke. It was a terrible alarming at first, but he bravely followed it and found he could easily keep up with the cars, though the smoke made his eyes smart. He flew close behind the last car, right in the smoke and dust where he could not be seen. As the train rushed along, he could see the small birds scattering away on each side, frightened out of their wits by the noise and smoke.

Swoop! The train rushed on and sly Mr. Hawk clapped his claws on a sparrow and then flew leisurely away to enjoy his breakfast.

Every one within a mile was on hand at the great indignation meeting at Cranberry Hollow. Blue and gray and black and red breasts—in fact, every little thing on wings in that part of the country.

It was dreadful! Perfectly shameful. The hawks had devised a horrible, wicked trick. They flew behind railroad trains, and when the little birds were half frightened out of their wits and tried to run away in confusion, the hawks darted out from behind the cars and, pouncing upon the poor innocents, actually ate them up! Such a state of affairs could not be tolerated. It was monstrous, tyrannical, and very wicked on the part of the hawks. Resolutions declaring the practice an "unfair one, and calling for its suppression, must be drawn up and sent by mail to all the railroad men, and copies must be presented to the hawks."

Just then a venerable tomtit rose in the meeting and remarked in a severe manner that, for his part, he thought they had just cause for indignation. The resolutions were highly proper and should be signed by all, but—reminding his hearers of the well-known fable of the rats, the bell, and the cat—he would like to ask who was to deliver the paper to the hawks.

A solemn hush fell on the assembled congress. Not a peep was raised. It was so until you could have heard a pin-feather drop. Suddenly there was a rush, a roar and a blinding cloud of smoke. The committee had incautiously called the meeting too close to the railroad, and the assembly suddenly broke up in the wildest disorder and confusion.

Two minutes later a savage hawk with cruel claws was seated on the fence enjoying a breakfast and waiting for the next train, that he might repeat his wicked tricks.

Such is bird life!—Charles Barnard, in St. Nicholas.

Family Life in Japan.

Japanese children are brought up under a compound system of bitter and sweet, by which the father is supposed to be strict, while the mother is benevolent. In fact, according to the Japanese idea, one of the four terrible things in the world is the strict father, the others being earthquakes, thunderstorms and conflagrations.

SONGS OF THE HOUR.

Remember, O Spain!

"Nations being mortal, are punished for their misdeeds in this world." Thou art nearing a great tribulation, A vortex of war and of pain; And the sound of thy boastful elation Shall fall into silence, O Spain!

Shall fall into silence outlasting The breath of the limitless years, And the sting of thy penance and fasting Shall drench thee with rivers of tears.

Thy cup thou hast filled overflowing With a prodigal helping of crime. Thou shalt gather the seed of thy sowing And now is thy harvesting time.

Remember thy pirate Pizarro, Remember the fate of Peru, Remember thy edicts to harrow The soul of the downtrodden Jew.

Remember thy Mexican pleasure, In numberless captives and slain. The gods have all these in their measure; Remember and tremble, O Spain!

In the face of the world we impeach thee Of guilt that belittles all sin, And by the Most High we will teach thee— Come, now is the time to begin.

Thou art nearing a great tribulation, O, where is our battleship Maine? Beware of the wrath of this nation For God hath remembered thee, Spain!—W. H. Howells in Onarga Ill., Leader

Song of the Volunteer.

The foe has weighed his anchors, And his feet is on the main; He has dragged the starry banner Through the reeking dust of Spain! There's a stricken one who craves us To avenge the cruel wrong, And we're coming Uncle William— A hundred thousand strong.

There's a noble warship lying On the bottom of the sea; There are weeping wives and mothers In the land where men are free! There's a debt that must be settled, Let the word be passed along; We are coming Uncle William— A hundred thousand strong!

Hurrah! Hurrah, for Cuba, Bleeding child of cruel Spain! And remember, oh, remember, The martyrs of the Maine! In the noble name of Justice, For the punishment of wrong, We are coming, Uncle William— A hundred thousand strong!—S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

The Flags Twined Together.



We'll twine our flags together now, We'll set fair Cuba free! We'll wipe the Spanish tyrants from The face of land and sea.

We'll make the lone star mighty now, An emblem that shall be, Of equal lustre with our stars That point to Liberty.

"I Will Repay."

There's a famous scripture legend That's written in the skies; It holds a place in woman's heart, And flashes from men's eyes, It is thund'ring down the ages And echoes from the past, Presaging gore, and flame, and death, The same from first to last. "I will repay!"

In his hand there is a chalice, Full mixt like wine, 'tis red, Held to lips of living tyrants, 'Till they that drain are dead; "The dregs thereof the ungodly Shall drink and suck them out," 'Tis the never-dying warning, God's word we cannot doubt. "I will repay!"

"Vengeance is mine," the Lord proclaims In time it reaches all— To the Babylonian monarch In the glyphs on the wall— Up from Armenia's horrors, Through all the agonizing years, With cannon roar and drums "I will repay!"

From Siberia's wintry wastes, From fastness, cell and tower, And dungeons where poor victims rot Beneath some hell-born power, Where knout and knife and hunger kill, Th' oppressor may prevail, But in good time there comes the end, And wickedness shall fail. "I will repay!"

The tyrant on the Spanish throne Has plied the blade and rack, As hundreds, thousands testify, And yet there is no lack, As Cuba's half a million souls Done to their doom of death May certify to all the world With their expiring breath. "I will repay!"

And near three hundred gallant men, When sunk our warship, Maine, Cry from their graves and briny depths "We owe our loss to Spain!" That deadly mine in Cuba's bay Has but the fight begun, And freedom's flag at last shall wave His ruin to the Don. "I will repay!"

Henry G. Perry.

NO HERESY CASE.

Presbyterian Assembly Will Not Try McGiffert.

MAJORITY AGAINST IT.

He Is Counseled to Recant or Leave the Ministry.

TOLD TO SETTLE IT HIMSELF.

Devotional Exercises and Miscellaneous Business Occupied the First Hour—Report of the Committee on the Board of Church Extension Made—Increase in the Total of Contributions For the Work—Report of the Committee on Temperance Made—Systematic Benevolence Considered—Addresses Made by Rev. Dr. Solon Cobb and Rev. William H. Hubbard—Popular Meeting in the Interest of Temperance Held.

WINONA LAKE, Ind., May 28.—By a large majority voting viva voce the Presbyterian general assembly decided yesterday not to inaugurate another heresy trial in the case of Prof. McGiffert, but to ask him to withdraw if he can not reconcile his views with the church's standards. Prof. McGiffert was practically directed to act as judge, jury and executioner upon himself. The action taken was in the adoption of the following resolution, which was substituted for the final paragraph of the report of the committee on bills and overtures, submitted on Wednesday:

"That the assembly, in a spirit of kindness no less than in devotion to truth, counsels Prof. McGiffert to reconsider the question aye set forth in his book, and if he cannot conform his views to the standards of our church, then to peaceably withdraw from the Presbyterian ministry."

The debate on the case occupied the afternoon session. Devotional exercises and miscellaneous business occupied the first hour. One item was the declaration of the adoption of an amendment to the constitution of the church placing the direction of the church session.

The regular order of the day was the report of the committee on the board of church erection, presented by Dr. B. W. Perry, San Leandro, Cal.

The report showed slight increase in the total of contributions, the number of contributors being larger, but the average contribution smaller than last year. The number of applications for aid has also been reduced somewhat, but a total of 213 churches had been aided in some way, to the aggregate of \$136,421. The total value of churches and manse completed with this aid was \$423,827. The total amounts asked for aggregated \$151,788, from 195 applicants. The income of the board had been \$81,194 for the general fund from all sources, \$46,714 having been contributed by the churches. The manse fund received \$16,771 and the loan fund \$31,252, a part of which consisted of returned loans. The whole income was \$129,219.

During the 12 years since the manse fund was started 438 houses have been erected by means of aid aggregating \$104,322. The operations of the board had resulted in securing reversionary rights in property amounting to \$2,000,000. Since the inception of the board in 1945 the total of expenditures has been \$3,492,820, securing to the church property to the value of \$14,000,000.

After the presentation of the report the assembly was addressed by Dr. Perry and by Dr. Erskine N. White, secretary of the board.

One hour was occupied with the report of the committee on temperance. The usual recommendations were made, but the committee recommended no action on several overtures regarding Princeton university. This did not satisfy the whole committee, a part of whom introduced a supplementary resolution. While disclaiming special reference to Princeton, it indicated the position of the assembly and was adopted with a shout. Its text was as follows: "The assembly calls upon all parents and teachers to exercise increased diligence and watchfulness over themselves and those committed to their care in respect to intemperance, in order that our homes and schools may be purged of the evil of intemperance and the drink traffic be driven from our land, and this without reflection upon any collegiate institution."

The evening session was devoted to consideration of systematic benevolence. Addresses were made by Dr. Solon Cobb, Pittsburg, and Rev. William H. Hubbard, Auburn, N. Y.

A popular meeting in the interest of temperance followed. Judge Henry Saylor of Indiana presided. He advocated the abolition of the license system in order that the liquor traffic might be attacked as a public nuisance. Other addresses were made by Dr. Charles L. Work of Cincinnati, Hon. E. S. Wells, Evanston, and Dr. John A. Savage, a colored commissioner from North Carolina.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

A Patriotic Season of Prayer For the Success of American Arms Held.

OMAHA, May 28.—The United Presbyterian assembly yesterday, resolved, after some discussion, to continue the committee on union with the Associate Reform church of the south. A resolution commending the spirit of the Salvation Army girl who chopped the nude statues at the exposition grounds with an ax, was adopted. Last evening, a patriotic session of prayer for the success of American arms was held.

New Transports Chartered.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The war department has chartered the steamers China and Colon of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, which, with the Centennial, the Zealandia and the Ohio, will comprise the next expedition to the Philippines, leaving some time next week. They will carry 6,000 men.

PAY OF SOLDIERS.

Ohio Troops Will Receive \$3 a Day State Wages For Camp Duty. Plenty Would Volunteer.

COLUMBUS, May 28.—After making an extended study of the questions involved, Governor Bushnell has decided the state can pay the Ohio national guard at the rate of \$2 per day for each man during the time the guard was in camp here until mustered into the army. He will act accordingly and run the risk. To do so will be necessary for the state to make up the difference between the army rate of \$15.60 a month and the state rate of \$2 a day. The government pays all expenses of camp, transportation, etc., and the above portion of wages.

State Treasurer Campbell and State Auditor Guilbert will pay off the members who are at Chickamauga and Tampa. Assistant Adjutant General Kingley will be the paymaster at the camp near Washington. In pursuance of this plan State Treasurer Campbell started for Chattanooga and will be followed by State Auditor Guilbert within a day or two.

Governor Bushnell is highly pleased over the patriotism displayed by the men of Ohio. He declared that he has already received enough offers of companies and regiments to supply from Ohio alone the entire 75,000 asked for by the president in his second call. The governor is proud the state can be depended upon to sustain its record of the war of the rebellion.

New Amalgamated Officers.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers elected the following officers: President, T. J. Shaffer, Pittsburg; secretary and treasurer, John Williams, Pittsburg; assistant secretary and treasurer, Stephen Madden, Pittsburg. Madden and Williams changed places. Ben L. Davies was elected as a new trustee. John Price and Daniel Mullaue were re-elected trustees. The next convention will be held at Detroit.

Newton W. Taylor Dead.

CLEVELAND, May 28.—Mr. Newton W. Taylor, president of the Cleveland Paper company and for many years an important factor in the paper industry of the United States, is dead at his home, 512 Prospect street, this city. A complication of diseases, augmented by extreme age and a refusal to retire from active business life, caused his death. He was 75 years of age.

Mrs. Day Recovering.

CLEVELAND, May 28.—Mrs. William R. Day, wife of the secretary of state, who has for some time past been under treatment at the Cleveland general hospital, is rapidly recovering and will soon be fully restored to health. Mrs. Day expects to leave the hospital within a few days, and after a brief visit at Canton, will probably go to Washington.

WAR FEVER ABATING.

Queen Regent and Her Ministers and Educated Class Tired of the Situation.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Evening Post's London correspondent telegraphed the following:

"Private letters from Madrid suggest that the queen regent and her ministers would be only too glad of an opportunity to escape from the present intolerable situation. The war fever is steadily abating among the Spanish educated classes and the commercial classes especially."

"All that seems necessary to induce Spain to invite the good offices of France and other powers to bring the war to close is a good opening."

"This, in the view of diplomats, is likely to be supplied by the wrecking of the Spanish fleet now supposed to be in Cuban waters."

"In a word the Spaniards are awake to the hopelessness of the struggle, but Spanish pride demands that force majeure be demonstrated by another great naval disaster."

"The ignorant classes of Spaniards, especially in Madrid, misled by false news, cling to the notion that Admiral Cervera somehow will redeem the situation. Until this illusion has been dispelled Spanish statesmanship apparently is helpless."

THE OFFER OF HAWAII.

A Honolulu Paper Says a Reply Is Expected Soon From This Country.

HONOLULU, May 28.—The Hawaiian Star published an article yesterday saying in part:

"There is no doubt whatever that the Hawaiian government has made a distinct tender of the islands to the executive of the United States. The news has been published in many of the coast and eastern papers and has been denied. The Star is in a position to state that such a letter has been written and that a reply to it is being awaited here. This reply will probably reach Honolulu by the next mail. The mere fact that the transports are coming here and the island used as a basis for supplies for the Manila squadron makes a large number of people think the offer will undoubtedly be accepted."

SPANISH SHIP CHASED.

Seen Near Key West and Believed to Have Been Scouting.

KEY WEST, May 28.—A Spanish steamship, thought to be an auxiliary cruiser, probably scouting, was sighted by the United States warships Wilmington and Bancroft, 15 miles off Key West, and at last accounts she was being chased by the Bancroft.

British Correspondent Arrested.

KEY WEST, May 28.—E. P. Knight, the correspondent of the London Times who, when seven miles off Havana, was lowered over the bow of a dispatch boat and rowed ashore alone in a ten-foot skiff, has been heard from, and is now in Cabañas fortress. Alexander Collan, the British consul at Havana, has instituted proceedings for his release.

Spain's Reported Purchase.

BERLIN, May 28.—It is reported here from Madrid that the North German Lloyd mail steamship Havel, after having been sold to the Trans-Atlantic company of Barcelona, which acts for the Spanish government, is now on her way to Cadix.

Forcing Business.

Coster (irritable through lack of trade)—Buy a box o' cough lozenges—'ang yer

Bystander—I haven't got a cough.

Coster—Well, fight me an say some stuff for black eyes.—London Tit-Bits.

NO MOVE YET.

Invasion of Cuba or Porto Rico Must Await

NEWS OF SPANISH FLEET.

No Official Information of His Being Bottled Up at Santiago.

STEPS TAKEN TO SECURE WORK.

If the Navy Department Does Not Secure Definite Information by Cable Within a Few Hours It Will Resort to the Use of Dispatchboats—If the Reports by Newspaper Dispatchboats Are Correct, Schley Could Not Have Reached Santiago Until Today—Majority of Navy Department Officials Believe Cervera Is in Santiago Harbor—Inventor Holland Expected to Offer the Use of His Submarine Boat.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The military situation as at present determined upon by those in authority, is to make no forward movement of troops, either upon Porto Rico or Cuba, until full and definite information is received as to the location of the Spanish squadron and its possibilities as a factor in the aggressive movements of Spain. That being the positive determination there is no present purpose to hurry forward the troops now at the several points of concentration, but the interval prior to an aggressive forward movement will be employed in seasoning the men. Steps have been taken to secure early information as to whether Admiral Cervera's squadron is inside Santiago harbor and whether the American squadron has such advantage of position outside the harbor as to make the escape of the Spaniards practically impossible.

For the last few days army circles have shared public belief that the Spanish ships were trapped in Santiago harbor and that has given impetus to arrangements by which large bodies of troops at Chickamauga and elsewhere might be moved forward rapidly to Tampa for embarkation. The presence of 30 or more transports in Florida waters added to the conviction that a movement on a large scale was about to occur. All this has been going on with the understanding that Admiral Cervera's career as a possible menace to our troops had been cut off by his being securely held within Santiago harbor, but in the absence of positive information on this point, together with the certainty that he can be held inside the harbor, there is no purpose whatever on the part of the war department to make an aggressive forward movement on Cuba or Porto Rico. This was stated in the most positive manner and from an authoritative source.

Unless the navy department succeeds in securing some direct and official information respecting the Spanish and the American fleets within the next few hours, through the aid of the West Indian cables, it will resort to the use of dispatch boats. It can be again affirmed on the highest authority, and notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, that the department had at the close of business hours yesterday, nothing more than a belief, founded on unofficial advice, that the Spanish squadron was lying in Santiago harbor and no news as to Commodore Schley's whereabouts. However, the great majority of the officials of the navy department entertain no doubt that Cervera is within Santiago harbor. They have succeeded in impressing this belief upon the president and the members of the cabinet.

The reports from the newspaper dispatch boats as to the movements of Sampson's and Schley's squadrons during the past week are very mystifying even to the naval officers here and one of them called attention to a statement coming from the West Indies to the effect that 12 war vessels were seen for a short time off Cienfuegos Wednesday. This he thought was Schley's squadron, and in that case, he could scarcely have covered the distance between Cienfuegos and Santiago with a slow moving fleet of ironclads in less than two days, in which case Schley would not be due off Santiago until some time yesterday. Of course all this is speculative, but it shows that there is still an element of doubt in the department's calculations as to the whereabouts of the fleets.

It was announced yesterday, that Holland, the inventor of the submarine boat of that name, was expected here today to discuss with Captain O'Neil, chief of ordnance, the advisability of using that novel craft in an attack upon the Spanish squadron at Santiago if the vessels are still there. The officials are disposed to receive in a kindly spirit any suggestion that might prove to be valuable in this line, and they will talk with Mr. Holland over the details of his scheme, probably on the basis of a compensation to be paid to him for each Spanish vessel destroyed.

An important phase to the military progress is a decision not to take up the details of organizing the new force of 75,000 volunteers for at least a week or ten days.

OFF CIENFUEGOS, May 24, via Jacksonville, Fla., May 28.—The United States gunboat Hawk brought word to Commodore Schley that the Spanish was at Santiago.

The British ship Adula, bound from Kingston, Jamaica, with orders from United States Consul Dent to bring off refugees from Cienfuegos, was hailed, and Captain Walker said he has seen the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba on the previous Thursday, but understood it was bound for Cienfuegos.

The Spanish fleet may be inside the harbor of Cienfuegos.

Preparing to Give the United States Soldiers a Great Ovation.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—The steamer China, which stopped at Honolulu on her way from the Orient, reports that the people of that city were making great preparations to receive the transport fleet which left this city for Manila and which will stop at Honolulu enroute.

The town was being decorated with flags and bunting and the freedom of the city will be offered to the men on the steamships. The China passed the transports City of Pekin, City of Sydney and the Australia Thursday night and reports the three vessels as proceeding westerly at great speed, with all well on board.

DISPATCHES FROM SCHLEY.

The Dolphin Delivered Them to Acting Rear Admiral Sampson—Their Contents Not Given Out.

OFF THE NORTHERN COAST OF CUBA, via Key West, May 28.—At 10 o'clock Thursday night the Dolphin ran alongside the flagship New York. Her lights showed that she bore dispatches for Rear Admiral Sampson. The commander of the Dolphin shouted through the megaphone: "I have dispatches from Commodore Schley to the commander-in-chief." A cheer went up from the crowded decks of the New York.

Commodore Schley's dispatches were dated at Cienfuegos. "Absolutely nothing definite can be said," was the reply which Captain Chadwick of the New York made to a question as to what had transpired.

Since he heard of Admiral Cervera's arrival at Cienfuegos, Rear Admiral Sampson has repeatedly said he believed the Spaniards would go to Cienfuegos or Santiago de Cuba.

The rear admiral has been cruising around as a purely precautionary measure, he thoroughly believed Commodore Schley would bottle up the Spaniards, either in Cienfuegos or at Santiago de Cuba, but he took all measures to guard against a possible evasion of Commodore Schley by the enemy and any attempt to make Havana though the eastern or western passage.

There is good reason to believe, from a strategic point of view, that more can be gained by the Spaniards being bottled up in Santiago de Cuba than in an engagement, which, though it would result in victory for the Americans, might have resulted in some damage to our ships.

In the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, the Spanish fleet will be helpless. The channel leading into the harbor is narrow, and the enemy can either be kept a prisoner there, by sinking a few hulks in the channel, or he can be destroyed by a superior force.

If Commodore Schley has successfully accomplished his object, there now seems nothing to prevent active operations on the part of the army. That is the idea of the best naval authorities. The climate in Cuba is not what it was a month ago, and it is much better than it will be a month hence, and before another Spanish fleet can reach these waters, the naval authorities hope to see our troops in possession of a base of operation in Cuba. The navy would be able to cover the landings of the troops and enable the military forces to get ashore without hindrance.

If Commodore Schley has really got the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba it is almost as complete a victory as could have been expected from a naval engagement.

PROBABLY SPANISH PLOTTERS.

A Sergeant Tells of a Suspicious Trio's Action Near Key West.

KEY WEST, May 28.—Sergeant Richards, on duty near Ft. Taylor, said that at 10 o'clock Thursday morning three men who looked like Spaniards attempted to enter the gate at the reservation, but were turned away. On three different occasions later in the day he saw them loitering about various entrances, and at one of these they lingered for nearly two hours.

At 9:45 Thursday night Richards entered the pit of the mortar battery and confronted a stranger who was coming out with a three-foot package in his hands. Richards aimed his rifle at the man, but the stranger blazed away with a revolver three times. One bullet ploughed through the flesh of his left arm above the elbow.

The man turned and fled at top speed towards the road, Richards firing one shot after the fugitive and missing him. He saw the fugitive leap into a carriage just outside the gate in which were seated two other men, and the trio drove furiously away.

Shortly after midnight Sergeant Richards, with several artillerymen, returned to the mortar pit to see it all was right there. A figure darted out and sped to the road. Richards recognized this figure as the man who had been shot at and ordered Private Gates to fire. But the suspect was again too agile and the one shot fired went wild. "We chased him some distance," said Richards, "but he got away. At the road we found a long Cuban cigarette dropped by him still burning. He was about six feet tall, had a heavy black mustache and wore a yellow coat. I am satisfied that all three men were Spaniards and that the package contained dynamite, with which they intended to destroy the battery."

DON'T LIKE LOVE'S LETTER.

Universal Peace Union May Be Asked to Leave.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—At the next meeting of the city councils of Philadelphia a resolution will be introduced in both branches demanding that the Philadelphia branch of the Universal Peace union vacate the quarters now occupied by it in Independence hall.

This action is the outcome of a letter recently written by President Love of the peace union to Senator Sagasta and the queen regent of Spain, asking the Spanish government to make further concessions to the United States in order that the present war might be brought to a speedy termination, and also expressed the opinion that the sentiment of the people in the United States was against war.

HONOLULU PEOPLE ENTHUSIASTIC.

Preparing to Give the United States Soldiers a Great Ovation.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—The steamer China, which stopped at Honolulu on her way from the Orient, reports that the people of that city were making great preparations to receive the transport fleet which left this city for Manila and which will stop at Honolulu enroute.

The town was being decorated with flags and bunting and the freedom of the city will be offered to the men on the steamships. The China passed the transports City of Pekin, City of Sydney and the Australia Thursday night and reports the three vessels as proceeding westerly at great speed, with all well on board.

MISSION BURNED

American Establishment Destroyed by Chinese.

A U. S. CONSUL'S DEMAND.

He Asks the Viceroy of Quang Tung to Send Troops.

MISSIONARIES PROBABLY SAFE.

The Outrage Occurred During an Outbreak Against the Foreign Element. Survivors of the Recent Massacres of American Missionaries in the Sherbro District of Sierra Leone, West Coast of Africa, Arrived at Liverpool and Embarked For the United States on the Etruria—A Number of Native Missionaries, as Well as Whites, Were Killed—Victims Believed to Number Several Thousand.

LONDON, May 28.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, the American mission at Tung Chou, near Wu Chou, province of Quang Seo, on the Hong Kiang, has been looted and burned by a mob in a riot that broke out against the foreign element. It is believed that the American missionaries escaped.

The United States consul at Canton, Mr. Edward Bell, has demanded that the viceroy of Quang Tung send troops to Tung Chou to suppress the disorders.

The American missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Minshall, Mr. Ward and Miss Mullen, members of the United Brotherhood of Christ, who survived the recent massacres in the Sherbro district of Sierra Leone, west coast of Africa, arrived at Liverpool from Freetown, Sierra Leone.

They gave thrilling accounts of their escape at the time the mission house at Shengwei was destroyed in the riotings that grew out of the dissatisfaction of the natives with the hut tax. The governor of Sierra Leone, Colonel Sir Frederick Cardew, advised them to return to America, believing they say, that it would be impossible to do any further effective work for a year or two.

Mr. Burton says that in addition to the white missionaries a number of native missionaries, some educated in the United States, were massacred, including Mr. A. R. Wilberforce and his entire family, a brother-in-law of Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Cole, Prof. Clements, who was from the United States, all who were stationed at Danville, and the entire Hughes family, who were stationed at Avery. In the opinion of Mr. Burton several hundred fell victim to the wrath of the natives. The entire party returned to the United States by the Etruria.

NEW BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Grant, Wiley and Garretson Three Nominations—Other Nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Among the nominations sent to the senate by the president are these: To be brigadier general—Frederick D. Grant of New York, One Hundred and Forty-fourth New York volunteer infantry; Harrison Gray Otis of California, Henry M. Duffield of Michigan, Charles King of Wisconsin, Lucius F. Hubbard of Minnesota, George A. Garretson of Ohio, William W. Gordon of Georgia, John A. Wiley of Pennsylvania, William A. Brancroft of Massachusetts, William J. McKee of Indiana, Francis V. Greene of New York, Seventy-first New York volunteer infantry, Charles Fitzsimmons of Illinois, Joseph K. Hudson of Kansas and James Rush Lincoln of Iowa.

Signal corps—To be captains, George R. Gyger of Ohio; to be first lieutenant, Howard D. Coe of Ohio; to be second lieutenant, Joseph D. Wood of Ohio.

To be assistant quartermasters with rank of captain—Lewis V. Williams of Ohio; Edward E. Robbins of Pennsylvania.

To be commissary of subsistence with rank of captain—John F. Whitworth of Pennsylvania.

TWO STEAMERS RELEASED.

Decisions Rendered in the Cases of Six Captured Spanish Vessels.

KEY WEST, May 28.—In the United States circuit court Judge Locke rendered decisions in the cases of six Spanish steamers seized during the first days of the Cuban blockade. The Catalina and Miguel Jover were released, both vessels and cargoes.

The Pedro and Guido were condemned and forfeited. The Buena Ventura and the Panama were condemned and forfeited. The cargo of the Buena Ventura being neutral property is to be restored to its owners, as it is protected by the president's proclamation. The question of the Panama's cargo is taken under advisement.

In the cases of the Pedro, Guido, Buena Ventura and Panama the owners, through their attorneys, filed notice of appeal.

The United States also filed appeals in the cases of the Catalina and Miguel Jover.

GEN. HOWARD A VISITOR.

Fourth Ohio Vaccinated—Pennsylvania Soldiers Made Happy.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, May 28.—General O. O. Howard is a visitor at the park and addressed the Fourth Ohio regiment on the responsibilities of the soldier's life.

Nearly all of the men of the Fourth Ohio regiment are in an unenviable plight. Yesterday they marched to the hospital quarters in companies and were vaccinated. Today their arms are very sore and it is almost impossible for them to drill. Drills will probably be suspended for a few days.

The Pennsylvania soldiers about 6,000 in all, are happy over the announcement that they will at once receive pay for the 15 days they spent in camp before being mustered into the service of the United States. This money, which amounts to about \$35,000, will be paid by the state of Pennsylvania.

AN IMPORTANT QUERY.

Which Permits of Only One Honest Answer.

This unanswerable question has to be answered honestly by Massillon people after they have read the opinion given below by Mrs. Martin Richardson, of 124 Front St., which of a dozen articles all making the same claim can I depend upon the more one endorsed by people well known in Massillon, or eleven endorsed by utter strangers. Read this and compare the evidence with other statements about other kidney remedies published side by side with it in the columns of this paper. Mrs. Richardson says: "Ten years ago I had a severe attack of typhoid malaria and when I recovered I found that my kidneys were seriously affected. They always had troubled me some for kidney disease runs in our family. When I was able to be about after my severe sickness every symptom of dropsy set in, my feet and body swelling so that I could not wear ordinary clothes or shoes. My back ached terribly and I was distressed and annoyed with a urinary weakness. My knees swelled so that they felt as if they had been unjointed, and for a long time I had to walk with two canes. I had doctored so much for it and spent dollar after dollar until I became discouraged. Statements appeared in the papers about Doan's Kidney Pills that read so encouragingly that I was induced to make another effort, and I got a box at Bales' drug store. In a few days I could notice quite an improvement and I improved right along until all the symptoms left me. The swelling was reduced, the kidney secretions regulated, and the pains did not trouble me as they had for ten years. Doan's Kidney Pills did me a wonderful amount of good and I give them credit for it and recommend them to all who have kidney disease or dropsy. One box will encourage anyone and convince them that they are what they are represented to be."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's, and take 30 substitute

WINE OF CARDUI

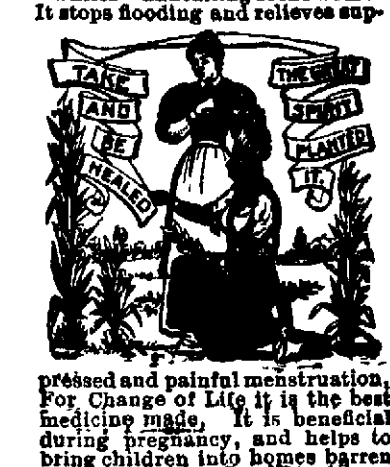
McELREE'S

Wine of Cardui

has demonstrated ten thousand times that it is almost infallible

FOR WOMAN'S PECULIAR WEAKNESSES.

Irregularities and derangements. It has become the leading remedy for this class of troubles. It exerts a wonderfully healthy, strengthening and soothing influence upon the menstrual organs. It cures "whites" and falling of the womb. It stops flooding and relieves sup-



pressed and painful menstruation. For Change of Life it is the best medicine made. It is beneficial during pregnancy, and helps to bring children into the world free from years of ill health. It strengthens the whole system. This great remedy is offered to all afflicted women. Why will any mother suffer another minute? It stops flooding and relieves sup-

For advice, in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rev. I. W. Smith, Camden, S. C., says: "My wife used Wine of Cardui at home for falling of the womb and it entirely cured her."

WINE OF CARDUI

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

CHICAGO, May 28.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs dull, \$3.70@4.35; cattle quiet unchanged.

TOLDO, May 28.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat \$1.20

DALTON, May 28.—Wheat, \$1.25

NAVAHRE, May 28.—Wheat, \$1.10

BEACH CITY, May 28.—Wheat, \$1.10

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets

GRAIN MARKET	
Wheat per bushel	1.17-1.20
Rye, per bushel	.45
Oats	.30-.32
Corn	.45
Barley	.45
Wool	15.00
Flax Seed	1.18
Clover Seed	.42
Timothy Seed	\$1.15-1.25
Straw, per 100 lbs	.90
Middlings, per 100 lbs	1.01
Hay	\$6.00-7.00

PRODUCE.	
Choice Butter, per lb.	.08-10
Eggs, per dozen	.12
Lard, per lb.	.12
Hams, per lb.	.12
Shoulders per lb.	.08
Sides	.07
Cheese	.12
Potatoes	.05
Apples	.14
White Beans, per bushel	1.25
Onions	.80
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chicken, 10 per lb.	1.00-1.25
Salt, per barrel	.00-1.25
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5

Guide to Washington, D. C.—Sent Free to Teachers and Tourists.

It contains special information about places of interest, also complete and comprehensive map of the National Capital, time of through trains to Washington via Pennsylvania Short Lines, and reduced rates over that route for the National Educational Association meeting in July. Just the thing for teachers and any one going to Washington. Address C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. A., Cleveland, O., enclosing 2 cent stamp. The Guide is worth much more.

For Over Fifty Years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures diarrhoea, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this week by Independent Investigations.

Mrs. William Royer is visiting in the vicinity of Norwalk.

Miss Iva Slater, of Sewickley, Pa., is the guest of Miss Ida Robinson.

The Ft. Wayne Company's freight office will be closed on Memorial Day.

Roy Fisher, of Cleveland, is the guest of Mrs. J. C. F. Putman, in East Main street.

Charles Stevens has come down from Akron to spend a few days with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Spidle left today for a few weeks' visit with friends at Wilmet.

Mrs. Joseph White, of Newcastle, Pa., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Melville Everhard.

Mrs. D. W. Cornelius, of Orrville, spent Wednesday with her son, Jesse Cornelius, in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. David Kirkland, of Norwalk, are visiting Dr. and Mrs. William H. Kirkland.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Stansbury have taken possession of one of the flats in the new Segner building.

Miss Lillie Schafer, of Massillon, is the guest of Miss Lena Zerkle, of Grove avenue.—Norwalk Reflector.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schmettau, of Toledo, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Everhard, in East Main street.

The Daughters of Veterans will give a masquerade social at the G. A. R. hall, Thursday evening, June 2.

Miss Willa Hartzell and the Misses Effie and Laura Arter, of Alliance, are the guests of Miss Mayme Curley.

Mrs. Frank C. McLain and Miss Katherine McLain, of New York, are visiting at the residence of Mrs. J. H. McLain.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Reese have taken up their residence in South Erie street, having engaged apartments in the Segner building.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bauhart will entertain St. Joseph's church social next Thursday evening at their residence in Andrew street.

Engineer Wm. Boyle, of the W. & L. E. railway, is dangerously ill at his home in West street, and his death is momentarily expected.

Wooster will send out in a few days the largest delegation of missionaries ever leaving so small a place. They will go to India and China.

Health Officer M. W. Elsas has more than half completed the annual inspection. All things considered, the town is in excellent sanitary condition.

Six engineers of the W. & L. E. railway have been relieved of their engines for reasons not made public. Several are among the oldest employees on the road and reside in Massillon.

E. R. Harper, ex-mayor of Akron, will be appointed a member of the United States commission which is allotting lands to the Uncomphgre Indians in Utah. His salary will be \$3,000 and expenses.

Mrs. William R. Day, wife of the secretary of state, who has been under treatment at the Cleveland general hospital, is said to be on the high road to health, and will be able shortly to return to Washington.

Ex-Mayor Wertz, of Hubbard, O., sued W. R. Wadsworth, owner of the Enterprise, of that place, for \$5,000 for libel. A jury on Thursday rendered a verdict for 25 cents. Wadsworth is now editor of the Alliance Leader.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie railway was appraised for taxation yesterday afternoon. The valuation was fixed at \$5,600 a mile for main track, \$3,600 a mile for branches, \$1,200 a mile for side tracks, \$2,000 a mile for rolling stock, and \$110 a mile for road tools.

The funeral of Frederick Zundel took place from his late residence in West Tremont street, at 2 o'clock, Friday afternoon, the Rev. J. F. Digel officiating. The pall bearers were Joseph Remmele, H. F. Oehler, Frederick Koons, Elias Laughlin, Philip Wendling and Frank Benedict.

Fishing at the reservoir will not be permitted until after June 10. It was originally the intention to remove restrictions on June 1, but as the spawning season will not end until some time after, it was thought best to extend the time. Game Warden Dangelesen will see that this order is complied with.

Frank H. Ewing received on Wednesday morning a letter from Secretary of State Charles Kenney enclosing a commission which authorizes him as a member of the election board for the city of Canton and Stark county. His term of office commences June 1, 1898, and continues for a period of four years, expiring May 1, 1902.—Alliance Leader.

W. S. Spidle closed a successful nine months' term of school, Wednesday, May 25th, at Riverside. The exercises consisted of recitations, speeches and songs. At the conclusion of the programme, Florence Young, in a few remarks in behalf of the school, presented the teacher with a beautiful silver cup. There was a good attendance of parents and interested friends.

By the middle of next week the Ohio soldiers in camp will have been paid the money due them by the state for their stay at Camp Bushnell. That much is definitely decided on. They will be paid at the rate of \$2 per day from the time they went into camp until mustered into the United States service. Assistant Adjutant Kingsley, possibly assisted by State Auditor Guilbert, will go to Chickamauga and Tampa to pay off the boys.

Thomas Ricker and Miss Arline Crofut were married at St. Mary's church at 8:30 o'clock on Thursday morning by the Rev. James A. Kuhn, in the presence of many friends and relatives. Miss Amelia Ricker, the groom's sister, was bridesmaid, and Frederick Crofut, a brother of the bride, was best man. The bride wore a pearl colored gown and carried white roses. A large reception was given for the young couple this afternoon at the Ricker residence, north of the city.

G. C. Haverstack, who represented Perry Lodge, K. of P. at the meeting of the grand lodge at Dayton, returned home today. Mr. Haverstack notified the local lodge by wire, Wednesday night, that the grand lodge had allowed the Ohio brigade, U. R. K. of P. \$500, also \$100 to each regiment to defray a portion of the cost of attending the national encampment at Indianapolis. The \$500 received will probably be divided as prizes to be awarded to the best drilled divisions of the brigade.

The members of the city council to whom the bills were referred providing for a tax levy and a bond issue of \$4,000 for the McClymond's Public Library, have again conferred with the trustees of that institution, but no definite conclusion has yet been reached. It is possible, however, that an understanding will be attained before the next regular meeting of the council. Several consignments of books have arrived, and provisions for the maintenance of the library should be made without delay.

At a meeting of the Canton Ministerial association, a committee of three members, consisting of Rev. Dr. E. P. Herbruck, Rev. Dr. C. E. Manchester and Rev. O. B. Milligan, was appointed, whose office it should be to draw up a letter of protestation, addressed to Secretary Alger. The letter will contain a vigorous protest against the establishing of saloons within the reach of the soldiers who are in national encampment. It is said that such a thing is being done, and the Ministerial associations wish to stop it, if possible.

ALONG LIST.
Board of Education and High School District.

The board of education was in session until nearly 11 o'clock Friday evening. All members and Superintendent Jones were present. So were several members of the class of '98 of the high school. They came to present a petition, as they called it, asking the board to limit the number of class representatives for June 22, 1898, to six, in accordance with the rule adopted in 1896 providing for the selection of six graduates to participate in the commencement exercises or to all members of the class, or none to take part. On account of the unusual circumstances eight were chosen this year. The petition did not specify the two whose names they desired stricken from the list. The pupils presenting the petition, whose spokesmen was Melville Howard, were given a fair hearing by the board, and the matter was afterwards thoroughly discussed, resulting in the adoption of the following preamble and resolution, presented by Mr. Conrad:

"Whereas, A controversy has arisen among the members of the class of '98 as to their representation upon the commencement programme, therefore, be it Resolved, That the eight members selected by the superintendent shall take part in the literary exercises at the commencement on June 22, 1898."

When the time came for the selection of six members of the class to take part in the commencement exercises this year, Superintendent Jones, in accordance with the custom, chose Vesta Shoemaker and Olivia Floom, on account of excellence in scholarship, and Richard Sieberg and Mabel Mong were selected by the teachers. As the other two are chosen by the class, a meeting was held and Louis Koons and John Forster received the highest number of votes. Later, however, it was learned that while but thirty-one pupils were present thirty-two votes had been cast. This election was thereupon declared illegal, and another was held, at which Louis Koons and Lulu Territt were elected. At this election candidates were nominated, Mr. Koons presenting his own name.

Some days afterwards a resolution was adopted at a class meeting asserting that the election of Mr. Koons was irregular, because he had nominated himself, and John Forster was chosen to succeed him. It was thought by many, however, that this was not a sufficient ground for Mr. Koons's removal. After consultation with members of the board of education, Superintendent Jones decided to allow both elections to stand, and in justice to the girls of the class to permit them to choose another member. Helen Ridenour was chosen, and it was thought that the incident was closed until the committee made its appearance before the board Friday evening.

The Pioneer Limited
Is the name of the only perfect train in the world, now running every night between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway—the pioneer road of the West for adopting all improved facilities for the safety and enjoyment of passengers. An illustrated pamphlet, showing views of beautiful scenery along the route of the Pioneer Limited, will be sent free to any person upon receipt of a two-cent postage stamp. Address Geo. H. Headford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Very Low Rates to Denver, Col.
Via the North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y). Excursion tickets at exceptionally low rates to Denver and return (with stop-over privileges under certain liberal conditions at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, Omaha, Neb.), will be sold June 2, 4 and 5, account of American Medical Association meeting; and will be sold June 16, 17 and 18, account of meeting of Federation of Women's Clubs, all with favorable return limits. For rates and other information ask your nearest Ticket Agent or write: C. Traver, Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Now is the time to subscribe.
Mr. Bourdoursque appears to be deeply

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Distinguishing Features of a Continental Sunday.

A FEW FRENCH OBSERVATIONS.

The Yankee is supposed to spend his holidays sadly consuming ice water and reading newspapers—Staple Foods of the French Workingman.

MASSILLON, May 10.—The Anglo-Saxon goes to the English church in Massillon on Sunday which is always filled with an earnest congregation, for the English are a church-going people who do earnestly all that they undertake to do. The curate prays for the Queen and all the royal family, the President of the United States, the President of this Republic, and adds a special supplication that the Queen may vanquish her enemies. Then the English and few Americans who live here go quietly home and spend the day as best pleases each of them.

For the Latin population the church bells also ring, and I doubt not that many of them respond, but there is much to be done besides attending divine service here on the first day of the week. On Sunday morning the flags come out of their hiding places, the proprietors of the cafes put an extra row of chairs and tables out on the sidewalks, the bull fights or the races take place in the afternoon, "tout le monde" comes forth in checked trousers and astonishing neckties, everybody laughs, talks a great deal and for those who do not have to work it is a day of great animation and enjoyment. The "continental Sunday" is an institution talked about a great deal in orthodox circles, and I am not passing any opinion upon it myself, first because it would not be polite, and I like the French people though they do side against us, and secondly I believe that one should be thoroughly acclimated before setting out to comment upon customs that mark race distinctions and are the product of centuries.

But what the French people think of themselves is another matter and so I do not hesitate to translate some observations upon Sunday in the United States, as contrasted with Sunday in Massillon, indulged in by Mr. Leon Bourdoursque in one of the Sunday papers. Mr. Bourdoursque does not think very much of us "Yankees"—we are all "Yankees" in Europe whether we hail from Cape Cod or Texas, and has been surprised to hear that America is "en fete" because of that little affair in which Admiral Dewey took part in Manila. "An American city," he says, "en fete after the fashion in France, with flags in the windows, banners and garlands in the air, joyous cries and songs in the streets, well, well, it is abnormal, and must appear so to one who like myself has lived for a long time in the United States."

Mr. Bourdoursque declares that we are a silent and earnest people. "The 'Yankee' son of the Anglo-Saxon takes his joy sadly. His manner of celebrating Sunday and the holidays is an example, I will not say living, but striking. In the United States Sunday is a day of public sadness. The bars—they have no cafes as with us, but only bars with raised counters, similar to those which now begin to infest our great cities, are closed, at least officially closed, because I imagine that a disguised entrance is always open to the habits. The theatres are closed. Only concert halls are permitted. In the concert the artists can sing what they please from grand or comic opera, the important thing being that they sing in black costume. O, hypocrisy of manners! The same tenor, who will be arrested if he sings in velvet and feathers; if he will discard these, can recount his romance to Marguerite tranquilly before thousands of spectators, who are convinced that for them this is a species of moral flagellation. Sweet country!

"Sweet country in which one can only drink his wine in his room at his hotel, while a thousand establishments of temperance with wide open doors, tempt you to enter to drink—iced water! Here at discretion one can drink several kinds of iced water while a sepulchral silence reigns, and the fifty more or less of consumers are all sad, sad, lamentably sad. At Christmas time it is a little better. A whole week is proclaimed holiday—seven successive Sundays! Seven days during which these 'Yankees' amuse themselves lugubriously, reading at home their papers, which at this season appear with seventy-eight pages, and irrigating their stomachs with frozen water in these same establishments of temperance."

This entertaining gentleman then goes on to say that manners and customs differ in different states, and describes his experience in ordering wines on board trains moving across states having different excise laws. And then: "Are you astonished that the 'Yankees' great drinkers of alcoholic mixtures, great drinkers of coffee with cream at their meals, great drinkers of ice water on Sunday, are you astonished, I inquire, that these beardless-faced

'Yankees' with dead countenances and papier-mache figures, do us the honor to exhibit themselves among us at intervals and to move about the streets where the Latin races laugh and sing? Ah! I understand and partake of the sentiment of the Frenchman who cries in conclusion, 'The more one sees the more one is convinced that life is not really worth living except in France!' And this conclusion is demonstrated by the unceasing number of Americans who come to Paris for a few weeks of amusement after their long series of lugubrious Sundays spent in their own country."

Mr. Bourdoursque appears to be deeply

ly impressed with his American, "observations," and while he takes an extravagant view which French people do not share, no doubt the majority of his compatriots hold us in something of the same light. But they do not dislike us nearly so much as the emotional Bourdoursque pretends. I rather think that American character and national aspirations, never well understood on this side of the water, will be lifted out of the obscurity in which they have long been hidden, by the present conflict, and that in the end will come a better world-wide comprehension, and that from the sources where we now get comment like the foregoing will flow evidences of appreciation and kindness.

All France is now concerned with the price of breadstuffs, which are becoming higher, with no prospect of reduction in sight. In response to a growing sentiment, the tariff on wheat has been removed within a few days, but this has been partly neutralized by the manipulations of the speculators. Bread is the staple food of the French working man. With a loaf of bread and a bottle of wine he gets along fairly well, especially if he can have soup with a little meat once a day. Upon light food he continues strong and hearty and contented. I talked with a stableman in a small town the other day. He had seen service in the Franco Prussian war and considered Napoleon the greatest figure in history. He works from 5 o'clock in the morning until 7 at night. He is paid sixty francs a month, and with his fees can count on a total of 100 francs—equal to twenty dollars. He supports a wife and three children and lives in a little flat. "How much would I get in your country?" he inquired. I told him that laborers earned \$1.25 a day on an average. "That is a great deal of money," said he, "but I could not live outside of France."

There are no such home lovers in the world as the French. An official report covering the year of 1897 puts the total number of immigrants who left French ports at 34,637, but of the large number only 632 were French.

The Italians are now teaching the French that their "polenta" is a savoury and nourishing dish, and this means another opening for American corn. "Polenta" is simply a modification of our mush, of the consistency of very thick soup. Maize, as they call it here, is much cheaper than wheat, and is arriving at Massillon in increasing quantities. The Black sea corn is preferred to ours and commands a little more in the market because of its even yellow color.

In the sale of agricultural implements in this field America stands supreme. Great quantities arrive on every boat from New York and are sold for re-export to Africa as well as for local use. Americans do not comprehend the importance of the colonization schemes for Africa and Madagascar, but the French business world is full of it, and I hope to see the day when there will be a permanent exposition here in Massillon of American wares suitable for use in the countries now being opened to civilization.

R. P. S.

WAGES OF SIN

A Book for Young and Old.

OUR RECORD
ESTD 1878
250,000
DISEASED
MEN
CURED

WE CURE
NERVOUS
BLOOD
SKIN &
PRIVATE
DISEASES

250,000 CURED

YOUNG MAN

Have you sinned

against nature

and are you

conscious of

its effects?

Do you feel

weak and

languid?

Do you feel

that you are

losing your

strength?

Do you feel

that you are

losing your

memory?

Do you feel

that you are

losing your

reason?

Do you feel

that you are

losing your

will?

Do you feel

that you are

losing your

character?

Do you feel

that you are

losing your

honor?

Do you feel

that you are

losing your

An Old Man's Last Hope.

Made helpless as a baby by a dreadful nervous disease he read of a case like his own, and had enough faith to follow the example it set him. Now he is himself an example to others who are suffering from disorders of the nervous system.

Sowing wood, working in his garden, walking three times a day to and from his place of business—these form part of the daily routine of Edwin R. Tripp, Postmaster of Middlefield Centre, N. Y. He is past his seventieth birthday.

Nearly fifty years a blacksmith; thirty-two years Justice of the Peace; three years town clerk, then postmaster; forty-six years a resident of the town he now lives in—these are the bare outlines of a useful life. Mr. Tripp's career is a type. His story will be read with heartfelt sympathy by thousands. His hearty endorsement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will be echoed by tens of thousands.

He said: "In March, 1892, I was attacked by what I afterwards learned was locomotor ataxia.

"Two skillful doctors did everything they could for me. I steadily became worse. Was unable to dress myself.

"Later I could not move even about the room, but was carried in my chair.

"I gave up hope. The doctors gave me no encouragement. I did not expect to live very long. I was more helpless than a baby. I sank lower and lower.

"In June the tide turned! From the lowest ebb, it began to set toward health and vigor.

"The turning point was a newspaper article.

"It told how a man, who suffered as I had suffered, had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"It gave me faith and hope. I took two boxes of the pills; then four more boxes.

"My gain was steady; my return to health was a source of daily gratification.

"In all I took eighteen boxes of the pills before I was entirely well. At first I paid 50 cents a box, but afterwards I saved money by getting six boxes at a time, paying \$2.50.

"I owe my cure entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

To clinch his remarkable story and add to its helpfulness to others, Mr. Tripp made affidavit to its truthfulness before Homer Hanna, a local Notary Public.

From helplessness, suffering and despair Mr. Tripp was restored to the healthful, useful activity suggested at the beginning of this sketch. His experience is like others.

While locomotor ataxia is one of the most baffling nervous diseases with which physicians called to contend, its cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People has become a matter of almost daily occurrence. Smaller nervous troubles yield much more readily to the powerful influence these vegetable pills exert in restoring wasted nerve force and in purifying and enriching the blood.

Druggists everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. Six publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents.

FOR SALE.

AN eight roomed, two-story brick building, occupied as a saloon. Would be a good location for a boarding house. Located near Reed & Co's. Glass Works. Address N. Schneider, 127 & 129 Canal Street, Massillon.

BIKES—A lady's Cleveland as good as new; also a boy's Hartford Bicycle. Cheap for cash. Call at 88 North Mill St.

CALF—A Jersey heifer calf. Solid color, full black points. 57 E Tremont street.

FIVE roomed house and lot with good cellar, city and cistern water, located at 77 West Tremont street. Inquire of Mrs. F. Galt, 309 State street, or E. Burd.

FIVE roomed house and lot. Barn, and cistern, and water right. Would be a good location for a boarding house. Inquire of J. Swihart at Brown's Lumber Yard.

GRANDFATHER CLOCK in first-class condition. About 100 years old. For sale cheap. C. Miller, optician.

HORSE—Family horse, (gray) 5 years old, single or double driver. For particulars call at 150 East Tremont street.

LOTS—Have for sale 25 one acre lots on 1500 ft. frontage on 1500 ft. frontage. These lots face on two streets, 182x300. S. Burd.

SKIFF—A light skiff in good condition. Inquire of W. C. Garrigue, 99 North street.

WANTED.

CANVASSERS—A few good canvassers for Massillon and vicinity. Ladies or gentlemen; also one general agent. Inquire for Mr. Reals, Hotel Conrad, Friday forenoon.

GIRL—Apprentice girls to learn dress-making immediately, 18 West Main St.

HOUSE—A 6 or 7 room house or the same number of rooms; must be pleasantly located and in good repair. M. S. Tracy, Hotel Saller.

OIL AGENTS—Reliable, energetic men to act as our local representatives to sell our high-grade lubricating oils and greases on commission, either exclusively or as a side line. We are reliable refiners. Address, The Cleveland Refining Co., Cleveland, O.

SEWING—Plain sewing to do at home; children's clothing a specialty. Inquire at No. 34 Paul street.

WE want reliable men to sell our high grade nursery stock on weekly salary or commission. Experience not necessary. Good chance if you mean business. Write for particulars. The R. G. Chase Company, Geneva, N. Y.

LOST.

GLASSES—Tuesday, 17th, a pair of steel framed nose glasses. Finder will receive reward by returning same to Dr. R. B. Dimon, 55 East Main street.

RESTORED MANHOOD

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases. It restores the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Venereal Disease, etc., and cures all nervous diseases. It is a powerful and effective remedy, and cures all nervous diseases. It is a powerful and effective remedy, and cures all nervous diseases.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist, Opera Block, Massillon.

WALKER'S

WALL PAPER STORE.

THE NEW SPRING GOODS

Are prettier than ever and the choice selections we have made, will enable every body to find just what they want in looking at our line. Our stock of cheap and medium grades of Wall Paper are perfect beauties and attract the attention of everybody. The LOW PRICES are astonishing.

WALKER, The Leading Wall Paper Dealer,

No. 6 North Erie Street.

Simply Phenomenal

Have been the Sales in our Lace Curtain Department lately.

A comparison in values is all we ask; the results are foretold. We have Routed the Curtain Agents, Undersold our competitors and Challenge all Competition. The Ends of Lines of Fine Brussels, Irish Point and Nottingham Curtains of 1, 1 1/2, 2 and 2 1/2 pairs will be closed Out at a bargain.

COME AND SEE OUR NEW PARASOLS.

CRONE'S.